

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. <sup>B-</sup>4665

### 1. Name

Historic 1619-1635 Lansing Street  
and / common

### 2. Location

street & number 1619-1635 Lansing Street  
city, town Baltimore  
state & zip code Maryland 21205 county

### 3. Classification

#### Category

☐ district  
☒ building(s)  
☐ structure  
☐ site  
☐ object

#### Ownership

☐ public  
☒ private  
☐ both

#### Public Acquisition

☐ in process  
☐ being considered  
☐ not applicable

#### Status

☒ occupied  
☐ unoccupied  
☐ work in progress

#### Accessible

☒ yes: restricted  
☐ yes: unrestricted  
☐ no

#### Present Use

☐ agriculture  
☐ commercial  
☐ educational  
☐ entertainment  
☐ government  
☐ industrial  
☐ military  
☐ museum  
☐ park  
☒ private residence  
☐ religious  
☐ scientific  
☐ transportation  
☐ other:

### 4. Owner of Property

name  
street & number telephone  
city, town state & zip code

### 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber  
street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio  
city, town Baltimore State Maryland

### 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title  
date federal state county local  
depository for survey records  
city, town state & zip code

## 7. Description

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☐ good  
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check One

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check One

☒ original site  
☐ moved:  
date of move: \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of ten two-story, two-bay wide vernacular Queen Anne-style brick houses with shed roofs and sheet metal and stepped brick cornices were built in 1892 by Steptoe Hutt, a prolific builder of both three-story and working class houses in East Baltimore. All but one of the houses retains its original brick facade, which was originally painted. After the use of wood was outlawed for cornices in 1892, sheet metal and stepped-back bricks became one of the more popular alternatives, particularly for inexpensive housing. This decorative brickwork, as well as the paired first floor windows, represent vernacular translations of high-style Queen Anne designs first seen in Baltimore c. 1880.

The houses are two stories in height, 12' wide, (the three at the west end are only 11'6" wide) and occupy lots 60' deep. Each house is three small rooms deep and there is no back building. The houses are constructed in running bond and have been painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located near the front and rear of the house. The shed roof is capped by a continuous sheet metal and stepped brick cornice created by five rows of progressively recessed stretchers framed by five rows of slightly projecting, yet progressively recessed headers.

The door and window openings have segmentally arched brick lintels, with scroll-sawn tympanums. The sills are wood. Showing the stylistic influence of Queen Anne designs, the wider first floor window is composed of paired 1/1 sash with a wide molding between. Likewise, the wide basement window has paired sash set beneath a segmental arch composed of two rows of headers. Second floor sash were originally 2/2 sash, but few examples remain. The effect of a belt course between the first and second floors is created by recessing one row of bricks and then slightly projecting the next row. The doorways have single-light transoms and show a variety of replacement door types. The houses sit on fairly low basements. Each front door is reached by two or three concrete steps.

### 3. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theatre	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other: specify	

**Specific dates** 1892

**Builder/Architect** Steptoe Hutt

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses is significant in that it represents the level of architectural stylishness achieved by many builders of small street houses in the late nineteenth century. The houses were built by Steptoe Hutt, a fairly prolific Baltimore builder, according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the period c. 1880 to 1910. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and north-east of the central city. Builders like Hutt acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Hutt also built the three-story, three-bay wide houses on the west side of Broadway in this block, the two-story, three-bay wide houses on the south side of Lanvale, east of Bethel, and the similar houses on the north side of Federal St., east of Bethel, the latter two examples being priced at 1,500 (with a \$45 ground rent).

Hutt sold most of the houses on the north side of Lansing St. (then called Grover Place after President Grover Cleveland) to a few local investors, who paid \$600 (with a \$23 ground rent) and who retained the houses for their rental income. Such houses would rent for about \$8 a month, thus allowing local workers to reside near their jobs while they saved to be able to make a down payment and buy their own home with the help of the many local and ethnically-based building and loan associations.

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse*  
(New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

## 10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

## 11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward

Organization The Alley House Project

date June 2000

street & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.

telephone

city, town Baltimore

state & zip code Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to:

DHCP/DHCD

Maryland Historical Trust

100 Community Place

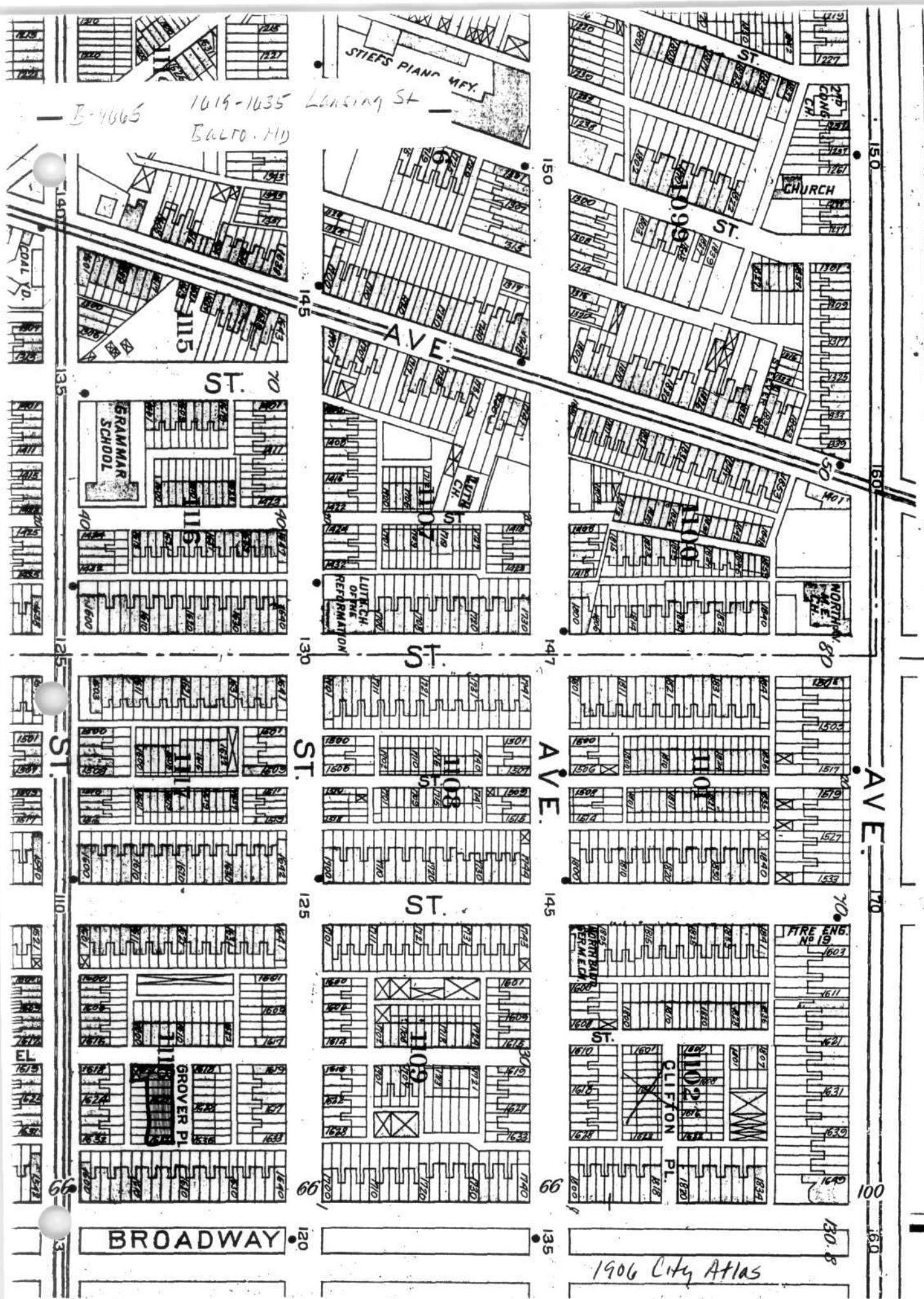
Crownsville MD 21032-2023



N 1906 City Atlas

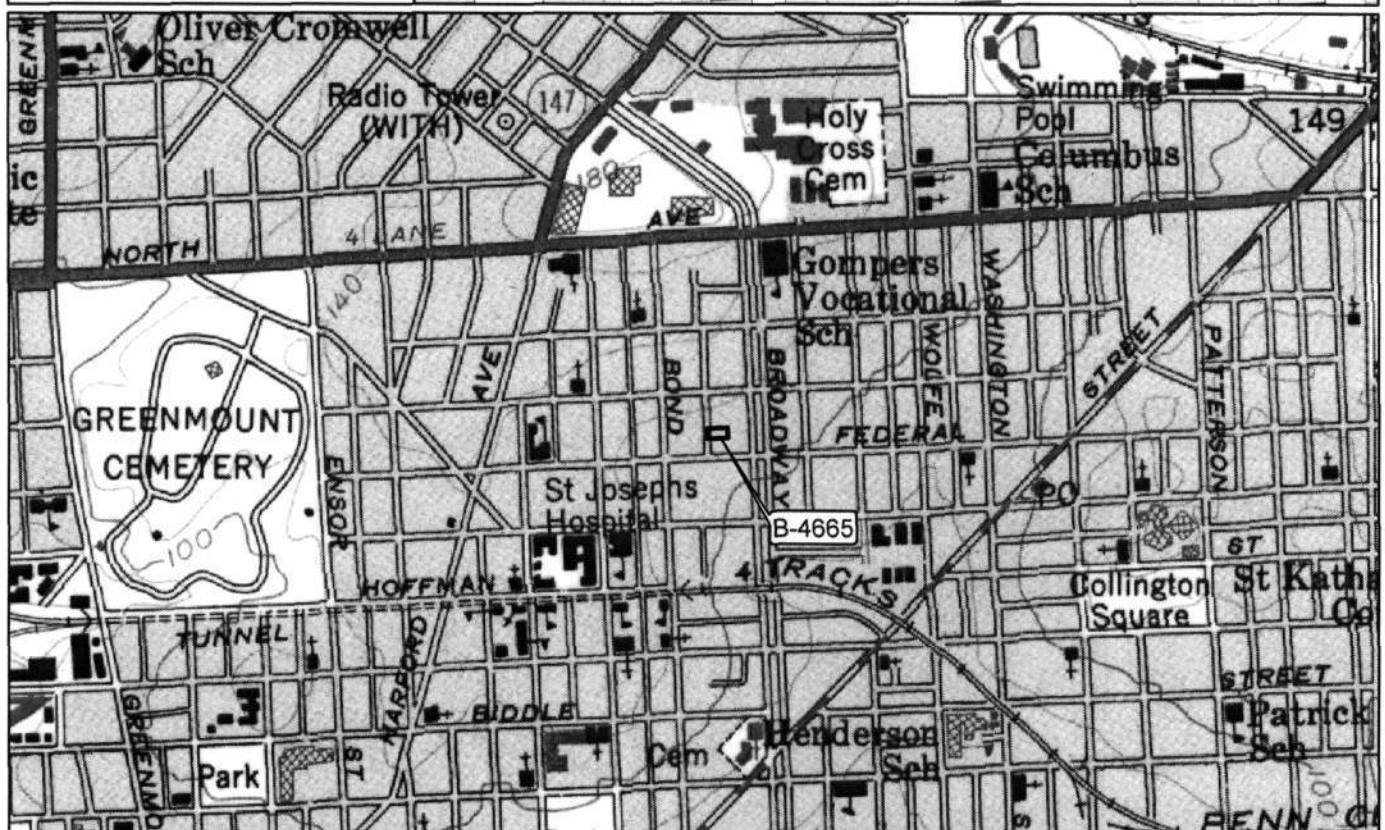
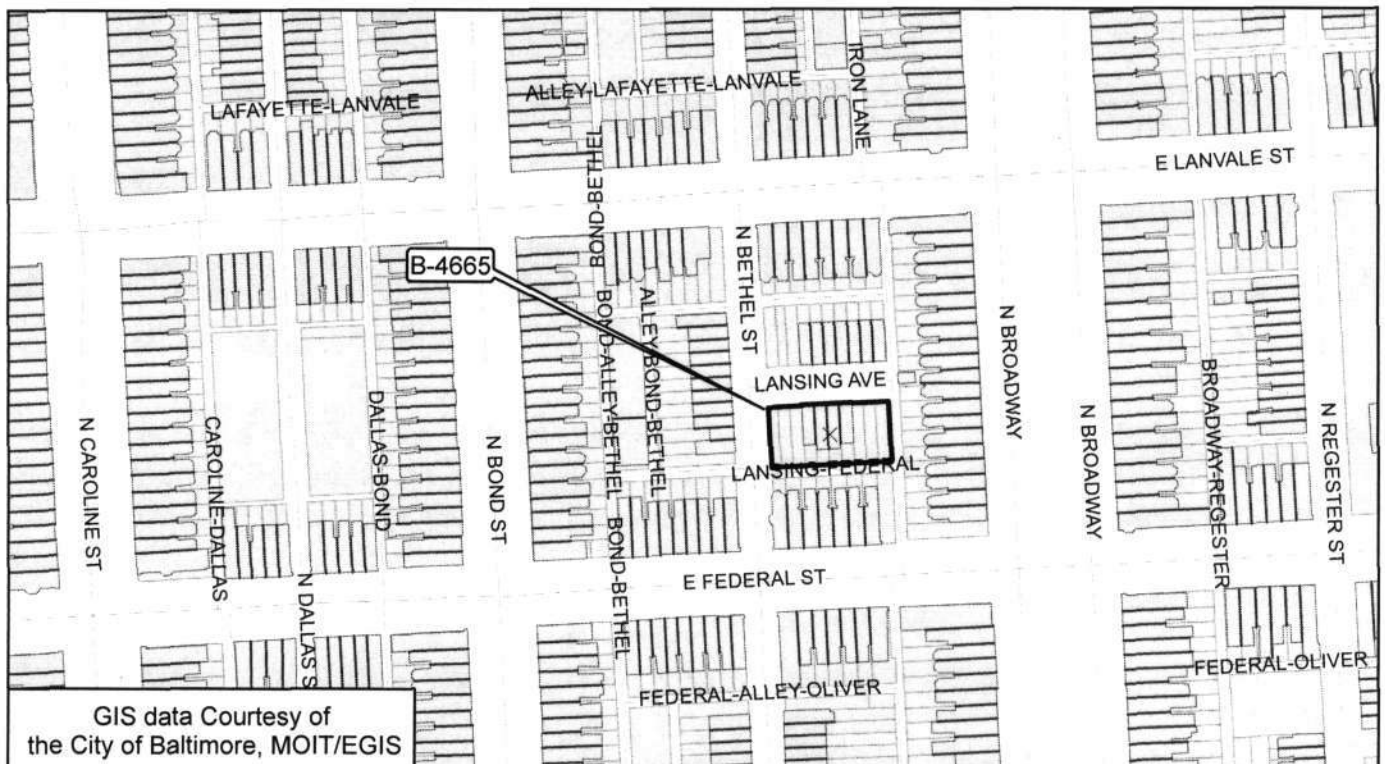
# PLATE 9

1906 City Atlas



B-4665  
1619-1635 Lansing Avenue  
Block 1118, Lots 089-098  
Baltimore City  
Baltimore East Quad.

All but 1625-1631 Demolished





1600 Lansing St.  
W4

B-4665 1619-1655 Lansing St.  
BACCO, MD.  
W. Nield  
11/96  
MD SHPO

180

[01]027 0211 N N N 22

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